

[From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser of Oct. 3.]

ANOTHER MYSTERY.

The morning papers announced that the body of Mr. Payne, the affirmed lover of the late Mary C. Rogers, was found last evening at Hoboken, near the water's edge, where the body of Miss Rogers was discovered.

Two of the penny journals add that he was found with his throat cut. It was further added that Mr. Justice Merritt, of the Hoboken, had last evening, empanelled an inquest to sit upon the body at 11 o'clock, this morning.

In consequence of these publications, we repaired to Hoboken this morning, and were in attendance upon the inquisition until one o'clock, when we left in order to give the results of the investigation thus far. We have no space, however, to give the testimony elicited in detail, and a very summary narrative must suffice.

In the first place it is not true that the throat of the deceased was cut. On the contrary there is no wound upon the body but a severe mark upon his nose, as though it had been scraped by a fall. This mark, moreover, was upon his face, according to the testimony of his brother—a very respectable looking man—at dinner on Thursday.

It appears by the testimony of this witness that the deceased was atrociously attached to Mary Rogers. Since her death he had been moody, and as witness thought not exactly in his right mind. He has not been habitually intemperate. Witness had only seen him in liquor once during the last three years. On Thursday of the previous week he died at home. He appeared moribund, and as though he had been drinking a little. Observing the scratch upon his nose, witness asked him how it came. He said he did not know. Witness had not seen him after dinner on that day, until he saw his dead body.

In regard to the time and manner in which the deceased came to his death, a Dr. Griswold, of New-York, testified that he was walking with a friend along the gravel path towards the grove at the point when they saw a man prostrate upon one of the seats by the way side, near where the body of Mary Rogers was found.

His head was down upon the gravel, and his legs across the bench. He ran and raised him up, saw he was near his end, observed a convulsion of the chest. He died in two or three minutes. He had no hat on, but an old chip hat lay near him. [This hat was produced.]

While another witness was under examination, testifying to no material point, additional interest was created by the arrival of two young men from the spot where it is supposed Mary Rogers was murdered, bringing with them a hat, a white pocket-handkerchief, and the fragments of a vial, the body of which yet contained a few drops of laudanum. It was labelled laudanum from Place & South.

Mr. Payne at once identified the hat as belonging to his brother. He purchased it in Chatham street, and it had the crape which the deceased had placed upon it in mourning for Mary Rogers. Of the handkerchief the witness knew nothing.

The pocket-book, (or large wallet,) with some papers, together with a cigar case, and the spectacles of the deceased, were identified as his by Mr. Payne.

The manner of the discovery of the hat was this. The deceased was a cork cutler by trade. The two young men who came in with the hat are of the same trade.

Seeing the paragraph in the morning papers, they went over to Hoboken a 9 o'clock, and supposing that the inquest would be held where the body was found they walked up to that place—a fall in with a straggler, proceeded on, and inquired the way to the place where it is supposed Mary was murdered. They went to Nick Moore's house, and Mrs. Luss, the landlady, directed them to the place.

They found it—as has often been described—secluded—overgrown with shrubbery, like an arbor. On looking in they saw the hat, and on going in discovered also the handkerchief and the broken pieces of phial. With these they immediately returned, and inquired for the coroner's inquest. The hat is nearly new, newly brushed, ironed, and quite glossy.

From the other testimony which we heard, it was proved that towards evening on Thursday, a man, supposed to be the deceased, was seen by two men, who were passing by, sitting by the entrance into the grove of the murder, apparently engaged in writing. One of the passers by remarked, "the man who murdered Mary Rogers ought to be hung up to that tree."

The person writing did not look up, or appear to notice the remark.

The next heard of the deceased was at about 10 o'clock on Thursday night, when he came into the tavern of Mrs. Smith in the village of Hoboken, without a hat. Said he had lost his hat half a mile off, and wanted another. He looked, as though he had been drinking somewhat. He called for brandy, and drank about half a tumbler. Paid one shilling for it. He talked rationally. Said he was the man who was engaged to be married to Miss Rogers; that he was a man of a good deal of trouble.

He talked of coming over to the city. Was told that the ferry boats had stopped for the night; wanted to hire a passage, over, but said he was short of cash; inquired for Vauxhall Garden, and was shown the direction, when he left.

By another witness it appeared that he was next seen between five and six o'clock yesterday morning, lying among some tall weeds about a quarter of a mile from the

place last mentioned. He groaned heavily.

The witness who found him, called another man and they went and lifted him up. He groaned again and could hardly breathe—fell down several times. They took him to a small tavern, but the landlord supping him drunk, would not let him in. Gave him a gentle shove back, and he fell down. Witness seated him upon the stoop, and left him to go to his work.

The next notice elicited of him was the account of his death, as stated by the first witness. The place where he was found was about half a mile from the tavern last mentioned.

Mrs. Luss, the landlady of "Nick Moore's House," testified positively that the deceased was not the man whom she saw at her house with Mary Rogers on the 26th of July. That man was both younger and smaller than the deceased.

The strangest feature in this tragic story, is the fact that the hat and handkerchief were perfectly dry when found. It had rained, as we all know, yesterday, nearly all day, and much in the night.

The Mayor of this city, and Justices Taylor and Stevens, are assisting Justice Merritt at the examination.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

We give the following advertisement an insertion gratis, and place it among our editorials that it may be more extensively noticed. We are somewhat acquainted with the quality of the articles advertised, and can safely recommend them to those who wish to purchase.

FOR SALE AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.

The Whigs of Knoxville, having no further use for the following described property since the terrible VETO, offer it for sale on the most accommodating terms. The articles are all nearly new, and although they have been considerably used, yet the great object for which they were purchased not having been accomplished, they are now offered for sale. Our title to the property is unquestionable. None of the articles were purchased by the U. States Bank, nor has that institution any mortgage on them. They will be sold to anyone wishing to purchase, but as the *Locofocos* have bought up the President, it would seem to be no more than justice that they should also buy up the articles that aided so materially in his election, if they can raise the *rhino*. The inventory of the property follows.

1. A MAGNIFICENT LIBERTY POLE, now standing at the corner of Gay and Main streets, on the corner near the bank (not the U. States Bank,) and measuring 156 feet. This pole was raised a little more than a year ago in honor of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and with the ardent hope and confident expectation that from its very top might soon float in triumph the glorious banner of a United States Bank. We were successful in electing our men, but the great object of our desires is farther than ever from grasp. Tippecanoe is in the land of the blest, and "Tyler too," is like our own handsome lieutenant, "in the hands of the enemy!"

2. The "BIG GUN," whose hoarse notes have so often proclaimed to all the country round the triumphs of "Tyler too" will also be sold without reservation.

3. Seventeen neat and elegant POLITICAL FOOT LAMBS.—These articles will be invaluable to any person in the *chicken-line*.

4. One hundred and thirteen COON SKINS, too much mutilated for the hunter, and with the tails eaten off by the very rabid partisans of "Tyler too."

5. Four barrels and a half of HARD CIDER almost hard enough for vinegar.

6. A large quantity of "TIPPECANOE AND TYLER TOO ALMANACS," prints, caricatures, etcetera.

7. Four thousand OGLE'S SPEECHES and ADDRESS OF THE WHIG CONVENTION.—For these articles apply at the Register office.

8. A large variety of FLAGS and BANNERS, with a variety of mottoes such as "One fire more and the day is ours," "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," "Retrenchment and Reform," "No proscription for opinion's sake," "Equal rights," "Harrison and easy times," &c. &c. &c.

9. A small stock of notes of the United States Bank, will be sold at a large discount.

The foregoing articles compose the whole of the "potent capital" of the Whigs of Knoxville and they will be sold low to close the concern. As "Harry of the West" is expected to be their candidate, a few decks of playing cards will be taken in payment for the coon skins, log cabins, and hard cider but cash down will be expected for the balance of the articles. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call immediately.

THE COMMITTEE.

Knoxville, Sept. 1, 1841.

From the Albany Argus.

THE NEW SECRETARY AT WAR.—It is as we supposed. Mr. John C. Spencer, Secretary of State of this State, and the reputed writer of the call of the "Whig" State Convention, has been appointed Secretary of War, and has of course accepted the appointment. He has returned from Washington with the commission in his pocket, and will no doubt soon enter upon the discharge of the duties of the Department.

This is an *adroit* movement of "Captain Tyler." The Clay section of the "Whig" members of Congress issues a manifesto, denouncing Mr. Tyler as false to his offi-

cial trusts, and veracious to the "Whig" party. The Albany Juno endorses the Congressional manifesto, and call a State Convention to repeat its denunciations of Mr. Tyler. The chief of the Juno is the writer of the call and prominent in imputations upon the political integrity of the President. The President, knowing his men, steps into the midst of the Juno, and says: "Gentlemen, you denounce my course, you denounce me for an abandonment of the Whig party, you denounce my veto, you approve of the resignation of the Cabinet, you believe and applaud their statements, you concur in the declaration that they could not remain with honor in official and political association with me, and, with such public avowals, you call a State convention to endorse and proclaim your position and mine to the world. Under these circumstances, allow me to select your chief, to a station which another 'Whig' could not retain with honor; and to count upon his acceptance and your acquiescence." Nothing could have been more adroit. The President knew his man, and his man's men. The place was promptly accepted. And thus, instead of heading Capt. Tyler, they head themselves. The New York American furnishes a column of hints as to the action of the convention; but it will find that it will not venture *near* to touch one of the subjects for which it was called!

ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION.—We yesterday learned from an undoubted source, that a plan was recently laid in South Carolina, near Purysburgh, by some negroes, to rise and kill their masters. It was, however, discovered, as is the general fate of such evil machinations, in season to frustrate the hellish design. On Wednesday night last, Mr. Zandt heard three of his own negroes and one belonging to a neighboring plantation, knock at his door, and on listening, he overheard enough to convince him some villainy was on foot, and did not admit them. The next morning he had the negroes arrested, when they confessed it was their design to have killed Mr. Z. the moment he opened the door; for which purpose, one of them was provided with an axe. They then intended to proceed to the residence of Mrs. Williams, and kill her, and so on to the next neighbor. On their examination, the four negroes implicated several others who were concerned with them, and nine in all were put on their trial. Our informant thinks the four ringleaders will be hung, and the rest severely punished. Of the negroes arrested, three belonged to Mr. Zandt, three to Mrs. Williams, two to Mr. Hardee, and one to the estate of Yeomans. Much excitement prevailed in the neighborhood; but when our informant left, the alarm had in some degree subsided. —*Savannah Republican*.

Success of the Sub-Treasury.—Since the repeal of the Sub-Treasury Law, the keepers of the public money every where have promptly paid over into the new depositories all the funds in their hands, without the loss of a cent to Government. Some of the officers, on receiving orders to pay over the money in their hands, complied in less than five hours.

But how is it on the other hand? The United States Bank after six years indulgence, has blown up, indebted to the Government about \$321,000, for money placed in its vaults for safe keeping while it was acting as fiscal agent, and the State Banks, after four years' indulgence, yet owe the Government some millions. The probability is too, that Government will lose entirely these amounts due from the Banks.

Which has proved itself the better system?—*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*.

We do not believe, notwithstanding the Whig Congressional address, that if an election were now coming on, the party would dare to place the issue upon the bank question. A large portion of the whigs every where are opposed to a national bank, and we have reason to believe that among commercial men, the feeling of the opposition has spread extensively since last year. In our State, it is probable, that a majority of those who have acted with the party are bank men; but there are not a few who believe it unconstitutional, and are therefore opposed to it. The two gentlemen who have had the distinction of being regarded as the leaders of the Whigs in South Carolina, differ on this question. Col. Preston voted for both the bank bills recently passed. Gen. Thompson, we understand, declares his opinion that a national bank is unconstitutional, and that he would not have voted for it. —*Pendleton Messenger*.

The new Tariff in New-York.—The Express says: "The articles upon which the new duties have been laid, having already risen in the market, in advance of the 1st of October, the consumer does not feel the progress of the rise, but what comes in free now is, therefore, a profit to the importer. Nor will the revenue derive any immediate benefits from the new levy of duties, as the importers have anticipated the time in their importations. This fact accounts, in a great degree, for the great importations we have been having since movements were first made in Congress for a new Revenue Bill. The amount of bonds taken this year at the New-York Customhouse, is nearly \$6,500,000, while, during the last year it was only about \$4,500,000. This fact also accounts for the somewhat large shipments of specie that have been made to Europe, it being to pay for these very bonds, imported in advance of what would have been otherwise the proper time."

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

CAMDEN, S. CAROLINA.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 20, 1841.

We are authorized and requested to state that the rumor, to which our correspondent, over the signature of "Many Voters," week before last referred, that the Hon. T. D. SUMNER would decline a re-election to Congress has no foundation in fact.

We call the attention of correspondents to the following extract from our terms, so that they need not be surprised when bills are presented.

All Obituary Notices exceeding six lines, and Communications recommending Candidates for public Offices of profit or trust—or puffing exhibitions, will be charged as advertisements.

We understand that arrangements will be made in a day or two, by which passengers to Charleston by the Northern stage will not be detained a day at Columbia, as at present; but will proceed immediately on their arrival, to the Rail Road.

Fire!—We regret to learn from a correspondent at Tuxahaw, Lineator District, that the dwelling house of Mrs. DICKEY CASTON at that place, was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning the 5th instant, about 9 o'clock. The building with its contents is a total loss. The loss of Mrs. Caston in money, papers and other property is said to be very considerable.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

The regret which has been expressed in so many quarters, at the resignation of Mr. BARNWELL, as President of this Institution, is, we doubt not, deeply and universally felt. The flourishing state of the College during his administration, immediately succeeding too, as it did, such a gloomy period in its history, the place he had gained in the respect and affections of the Students, the confidence he had inspired in the parents and guardians, all speak a language not to be misunderstood; and we, in common with others, sympathize in the loss which the State has sustained.

It is quite common among the great majority of the community to suppose that they have very little interest in the conduct or management of the College, unless they have either sons or wards which they are educating, or intend to educate there. But this is a mistaken idea. The South Carolina College is a public Institution—the great fountain of learning, from which has emanated, and from which is still to be expected, the minds which are to control the State in all its departments, social and legislative. The young men who are educated there, are to be dispersed throughout the State, and will give tone and character to the public opinion of the commonwealth. The complexion which this public opinion assumes, will greatly depend upon those who have the control of the College, and hence, the interest which every Carolinian has in, the judicious selection of a presiding officer of an institution of such mighty influence—the province of which is to mould the principles and characters of the men who are to be our future governors and law-givers.

Feeling as we do, a deep interest in the success of this noble institution, and claiming the right, which every citizen has, of making suggestions in relation to its officers, we take this occasion to mention the name of an individual, who, if he can be induced to accept the office, will eminently sustain the interests, the dignity and purity of the College. We allude to the Hon. JOHN BELTON O'NEAL, an upright Judge, a pure Patriot, an honest and consistent Christian. Judge O'NEAL is the man of all others, within our knowledge, best calculated to fill this highly responsible station—possessing sound intelligence and good sense, firmness of principle and sincerity of feeling, dignity of person, gentleness of manners, and of spotless moral character. From under his administration we might expect an army of graduates mingling with their fellow citizens in every portion of the State, which, in a few years would work a mighty and glorious moral revolution among our people.

We invite public attention to this suggestion, and especially would we ask the Trustees of the College, to give it their consideration.

TRIAL OF McLEOD.

We have not yet (Monday) received the final result of this highly important and interesting trial. The evidence however, had been concluded and nothing remained to be done except the summing up of the evidence by the lawyers and the charge of the Judge, before the jury would retire to make up their verdict. We stated last week that we had no doubt but the trial would result in the acquittal of McLeod, and this opinion is now very general; indeed, it is impossible, we think, from the evidence, that the jury can do otherwise than acquit the prisoner.

We are gratified too, to be able to state, that during the whole trial, which has occupied the court an entire week, the utmost order and decorum has marked every stage of the proceedings. Nothing of the excitement, which we were led to anticipate has exhibited itself.

Although we are not in possession of the verdict, it may be taken for granted that McLeod is acquitted, and that an end has been put to this exciting question, which has, apparently, so often thrust almost into a war with Great Britain.

We may not flatter ourselves, however, that because this question is settled that therefore the prospect for war with England is materially lessened. For our own part, we have never anticipated any other result from the McLeod question, than that which has just happened.

A much more formidable difficulty to the maintenance of our amicable relations is to be found in the reckless and insubordinate character of the frontier population on both sides of the line of our North Eastern boundary. Extensive preparations, it is said, are making for renewing this winter, the scenes, on a larger scale, which has marked the history of the last three years.

Our government is making every exertion to restrain its frontier population, and prevent the viola-

tion of amicable relations. Our citizens are, however, it will be difficult, if not entirely impossible to accomplish it, when it is considered that so great a number of restless and reckless spirits are seemingly determined, at all hazards, to hurry the two countries into hostilities. What influence the President's proclamation, which we published a short time since, may have in restraining these lawless persons is not yet apparent, but it was an opportune document, giving timely information to those concerned, that they need not look to this government for protection, should they be captured while engaged in their piratical warfare, on a nation with which this government is at peace.

Since the foregoing was in type we are in possession of authentic information relative to the conclusion of the trial of McLeod. The Jury after hearing the argument of counsel and the charge of the Judge, were only twenty minutes in making up their verdict of not guilty! On the announcement of this verdict there was no manifestation of feeling by the immense crowd in attendance, but the same good order has been preserved throughout. Thus has happily terminated this harassing and exciting question.

THE ELECTIONS.—The elections in Georgia and Maryland are over and complete returns have been received. The Democratic triumph is completed. In both States democratic governors have been elected, and a majority of the members of the State Legislatures.

In every state where elections have been held, since the true policy of the whig party has exhibited itself, the strength of the party has been greatly impaired, enjoining to the democracy, in a short period, the entire ascendancy of their principles.

JOHN C. SPENCER, Esq., of New York, has been appointed, and has accepted, the office of Secretary of War.

PERIODICALS.

THE LADIE'S COMPANION for October has been on our table nearly a week. Its literary contents, as usual exhibit the highest order of talent, and its embellishments are beautiful. The steel plate, "Caldwell," on Lake George is a splendid specimen of the art. The fashion plate contains four figures. The present number closes the fifteenth volume, and is accompanied with a title page and index. The enterprising publisher, Mr. WILLIAM W. SNOWDEN, promises in the forthcoming volume to increase the beauty of the Companion by giving in each number "two engravings on steel, executed by the most eminent artists from the designs of the first masters." Success to the work.

THE MAGNOLIA for September is also on our table. This periodical is winning, for itself, an enviable character in the republic of letters. Although it boasts of no pictorial embellishments, yet the chasteness, elegance, beauty and force of its literature has more than compensated for their absence. The number before us continues the "Knights of the Golden Horse Shoe," a story of thrilling interest, and which would do credit to any periodical in the country. The Paeolette papers are also continued in this number, and it is graced with an excellent article, "The discoveries of the Northmen" from the pen of our popular novelist W. G. SIMMS, besides several other interesting pieces from anonymous contributors.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Mr. Editor: I perceive, with much satisfaction, in your paper of the 6th inst. a communication signed, "Many Voters," inviting attention to our next Congressional election.

Anxiously expecting to hear from the gentleman therein recommended, as a candidate, in the week's paper, any further communication was forborne. But, to my great disappointment, not a syllable from him. It has been reported that he did not intend to be a candidate until some more distant day. But surely Mr. BOWMAN cannot disregard so flattering and unanimous a call of his friends and fellow citizens, especially at a time when there is so much need for his services. A long and unreserved personal intimacy with that gentleman, enables me to say, that in my humble opinion, a more appropriate and judicious choice could not have been made. His talents, formed for enterprise and usefulness; an education of the first order; and a mind stored with historical and political information; together with his honesty of intentions, and purity of principles, give him a title, at all times, to universal support, but more particularly so, at the present crisis in the history of our Government, when the security of our interests so loudly calls for a Representative who is able, in argument, to meet the opposers of our views and interests. In short, such qualifications are seldom concentrated in one person. If Mr. BOWMAN can be induced to accept the invitation held forth to him, evidently from so numerous and respectable a portion of his fellow citizens there can be little doubt of his success. For I know that I express the sentiments and opinions of many citizens, both in Lancaster and Kershaw, when I say he will be unanimously supported wherever he is known. It is also firmly believed that when he once becomes acquainted with the people throughout the Congressional District, his eloquent and humane and fitness for the station will command universal regard and support; as his merits are worth as only be appreciated by those who know him best.

It is therefore to be hoped that he will yield to the call of his friends and fellow citizens, emanating, no doubt, from their personal good will towards him, as well as duty to themselves and their country.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Mr. Editor: I noticed in the two last numbers of the Journal, nominations for the office of Representative in Congress from this Congressional District; and the writers of both articles seemed to think that the extraordinary importance of the office from the exigencies of the country required us at this early day to "look around" for a competent individual. I am, sir, of the same opinion, and am fully convinced, that in the present state of political affairs, too much discretion cannot be exercised in selecting a candidate, nor too much care taken in examining his qualifications. The longer he is before the people therefore, the better. Under this conviction, I will avail myself of the privilege of a constituent, by co-operating with the writers of the above-mentioned articles, in looking around for "a man of stern democracy, of unflinching and unflinching zeal, a man who is able to bring forward practical propositions, and able to defend them in debate publicly or privately, who will